DR. M'GIFFERT WILL NOT BE AR-RAIGNED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Case of the Alleged Heretic Referred to New York Presbytery for Consideration and Final Action.

SUBMITTED

TEXT OF THE MAJORITY AND MI-NORITY RECOMMENDATIONS.

Former Adopted After a Debate That Was at Times Fierce, Earnest, Personal and Acrimonious.

AND DR. HOBSON'S DEMAND FOR TRIAL OF THE "HERETIC."

Winona Defeated, and St. Louis to Be Next Meeting Place of Northern Presbyterians-Other Religious Bodies.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 25 .- In the hands of the Presbytery of New York is the fate of Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, professor of church history in Union Theological Seminary, New York. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church steered clear, as it hopes, of the rocks of another heresy trial when it voted this afternoon after a fierce, earnest, tumultuous and sometimes personal debate to refer the whole matter to the Presbytery of New York "for such disposition as in its judgment the peace of church and the purity of the doctrine may require."

When the bills and overtures committee report was announced this afternoon by Vice Moderator Dr. L. Y. Graham a pro found silence held over the assembly and the packed galleries. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington, chairman of the commit tee, took the speakers' platform and read first that part of the report on which all members of the committee agreed. It was a doctrine of the churches which Dr. Mc Giffert's "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age" is held to deny. Next Dr. Radcliffe read the majority's report and ther it was known at last that there were to b two reports. This report, which was ultimately adopted, left the matter to the dis cretion of the New York Presbytery. Th minority report, read by Dr. Benj. L. Hobson, of Chicago, made it mandatory upor the New York Presbytery to appoint a committee to confer with Dr. McGiffert and If he would neither modify his views no peaceably withdraw from the church, proceed against him in accordance with the churches. That would have meant a heresy trial. Before taking up the debate the whol assembly rose as one man and voted for the preamble, on which all agreed. From this scene of unanimity the aspect of the assembly was soon changed to one of tumult. The preamble was frequently spoken of especially as a magnificent new confession of faith, a doctrinal deliverance that the Presbyterian Church is still theologically sound to the core.

TEXT OF THE PREAMBLE. The preamble follows in full:

"In reference to overtures Nos. 131 to 133 inclusive, and overture No. 223, respecting the teachings of the Rev. A. C. McGiffert, D. D., and also in reference to con tion No. 140, being the reply of the Rev A. C. McGiffert to the deliverence of th bly of 1898, the committee on bills and overtures would report as follows: "Inasmuch as the General Assembly 98, in the spirit of kindness, no less than devotion to the truth, counseled Dr. McGiffert to reconsider questionable views set forth in a book entitled, 'A History of hristianity in the Apostolic Age,' and in views to the standards of our church to eaceably withdraw from the Presbyterian inistry; and, inasmuch as the General Astion from the Rev. A. C. McGiffert, D. D. he says the action of the assembly as well as the overtures from the Presby tery of Pittsburg, upon which the action my positions, together with the spirit and closely misapprehended. Such misappre-nsion I sincerely regret, and I wish here natically repudiate the false constructions that have been placed upon my book in many quarters. So far as my views are concerned, they have been and remain, as believe, in accord with the faith of the Presbyterian Church and evangelical christendom in all vital and essential mat-

ters. The assembly notes the repudiation by Dr. McGiffert of the interpretation placed upon his utterances in said book as being not in accord with the standards of our church, and his assertion of devotion to the truth and his concern for the welfare time here was the spectacle of the great of the church, and while accepting the same as sincere, the assembly, nevertheless, re-asserts its deliverance of 1898 condemning the statements of said book as being such as to justify the interpretations of repudi ation. And in regard to fundamental doctrines of our churches involved in this mat-

'First-It is a fundamental doctrine the word of God and the Confession Faith, that the Holy Spirit did so control the inspired writers in their composition of the holy Scripture as to make their statements absolutely truthful, i. e., free from error when interpreted in their natural and | pired. tended sense. All seeming discrepancies and contradictions in the Bible are to be referred to the limitations upon human knowledge. To hold that the holy Scriptures are in any respect historically inaccurate is to oppose the teaching of the (Chapter 1, Section 4), which declares that which it ought to be believed and obeyed. ependenth wholly upon God, the author thereof, and therefore it is to be received because it is the word of God. econd-It is a fundamental doctrine of

of God and the Confession of Faith that 'The son of God, the second person in the trinity, being very and eternal Father, did, when the fullness of time was upon Him man's nature, with all the essential properties and common infirmities thereof, yet without sin. So that two whole, perfect and distinct natures, the God head and the manhood, were inseparably joined together in one person without ndamental doctrine that 'The Lord in His human nature thus united to the divine, was sanctified and anointed with holy spirit above measure; having in Him all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge; in whom it pleased the Father that fullness should dwell." Chapter viil, Sections 2 and 3.) These doctrines of the confession forbid any teaching respecting the Lord Jesus which would attribute to Him, in any particular, liability

"Third-It is also fundamental doctrine of the word of God and the Confession of herein He was betrayed, instituted the sacrament of His body and blood, called the Lord's supper, to be observed in His church Lord Jesus hath, in this ordinance, apted His ministers to declare His word institution to the people, to pray and as the elements of bread and wine, etc. teaching which declares that the Lord's instituted in any other m

than by the direct personal act of the Lord

Jesus is in harmony with the truth of the holy Scripture or loyal to the person of "Fourth-It is a so a fundamental doctrine of the word of God and the Confession of

Faith that God justified men 'by imputing the obedience and satisfaction of Christ to them, they receiving and resting upon Him and His righteousness by faith, which faith they have not in themselves; it is the gift of God. Faith, thus receiving and resting in Christ and His righteousness, is alone the instrument of justification.' Any teaching which in any way modifies or belittles the essential act and exclusive necessity of faith in haman salvation is mischievous, dishon-oring to the word and sacrifice of Jesus

"This assembly enjoins upon all sessions and presbyteries loyally to defend and protect these fundamental doctrines of this confessional church."

The report was signed by Wallace Radcliffe, Benjamin Lewis Hobson, Samuel W. Miller, William P. Merrill, Joseph D. Burrell, William R. Brown, F. W. Hinitt, Dunlop Moore, Ford C. Ottman, Alexander M. Reid, Joseph J. Gilchrist William H. Scott, Silas B. Brownell, Wallace Miller, James A. Lowes, A. M. Donaldson, Robert McKinnell, John Gilchrist, George T. Coxhead and F. K. Butler.

The majority report, with the slight verbal changes made for sake of clearness at the end of the discussion, follows: "We recommend that the whole matter of the teachings of the book of Rev. A. C. Mc-Giffert, D. D., entitled, 'A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age,' be referred to the Presbytery of New York, to which belongs the primary constitutional responsibil-REV. DR. RADCLIFFE'S APPEAL ity, for such disposition as in its judgment TWO the peace of the churches and the purity of doctrine may require."

THE MINORITY REPORT. The minority of eight set against the re- PRESS ADVICES CONCERNING RECENT port of the majority of twelve the follow-

"We recommend the adoption of the following: The General Assembly, while deploring the controversy occasioned by Dr. McGiffert's writings, hereby direct the Presbytery of New York, of which he is a member, to appoint a committee to confer with him, and if it should appear to the presbytery that Dr. McGiffert fails to modify his views so as to conform them to the standards of the churches the presbytery is directed to use every means to induce Dr McGiffert to withdraw peaceably from the resbyterian ministry. But if he should refuse to do so then the presbytery is directed as the last resort to proceed with the case in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the churches. And in all hese proceedings the presbytery is to maintain the spirit of Christian kindness and love as well as fidelity to the truth."

This was signed by Benjamin Lewis Hobson, William R. Brown, F. W. Hinitt, Dunlop Moore, Joseph J. Gilchrist, William H. Scott, James A. Lowes and George T. Cox-

Dr. Radeliffe threw back his shoulders, ad justed his glasses and with his well-known vigor, coupled with the keenest perception and close-jointed logic, began the discussion. "Have patience," "Wait a little while," Avoid trouble," "Give Dr. McGiffert an opportunity to depart in peace," "Take one more step to prevent a heresy trial and its train of dissensions," "Do not sacrifice the harmony of the present," are phrases that are characteristic of the whole thirty-minute speech. "Give this case to the presbytery to decide," said Dr. Radcliffe, "put the responsibility where it belongs, surely they will attend to it. Let the Presbytery of New York attend to its own business in it: own way. Do not order them to do so and so and make threats against McGiffert." Continuing eloquently in this strain, Dr. Radcliffe concluded with these words: "The time has not yet come when the whole authority of the churches should be exercised. When the committee of New York Presbytery has acted and the presbytery, too, then there will be ample time for the assembly to review the case. I am not a moderate conservative, I am no middle-of-the-road conservative-I am a Presbyterian. Being relieved from all differences and from all antagonisms we are all becoming Presbyterians. I ask you in the interests of the Presbytery of New York, of general harmony, for the sake of the great and glorious peace of the churches, for the sake of magnificent opportunities that lie before us, strong and united, in the near future, to leave this case simply where it belongs, permitting in the fear of God the Presbytery of New York to attend to its own busi-

REPLY TO RADCLIFFE. Dr. Hobson replied to Dr. Radcliffe with speech which was magnificent from an argumentative point of view, but vastly inferior to Dr. Radcliffe's in effect and eloquence. He called attention to the fact that Dr. Radcliffe has said that Dr. McGiffert was of a seminary which the church did not support and was not an active pastor. If that argument had any weight, why send the case down to the presbytery at all? The plain fact was that Dr. McGiffert was a member of the church and an ordained minister, who was under obligation not to in the course approved by the minority? In any event, if Dr. McGiffert refused to modify his views or leave the church, there must be a heresy trial. It would be wiser plainly purpose of my book as a whole, have been | to say to Dr. McGiffert: "You are a scholar; all honor to scholars, but the Presbyterian Church is no place for you. Go where you will be more at home." It has been said that to adopt the minority report would be to run a plow-share through the New York Presbytery. If such is the case and Dr. Mc Giffert is stubborn, it is only a question of time when that plow-share will have to do its work. It is said that Dr. McGiffert will not fall to withdraw. "May the Lord put it into his head to do so," but in the mean-Presbyterian .Church sitting at the feet of an individual and begging him to go and leave it in peace. Dr. Hobson got along easily until he undertook to discuss Dr. Mc-Giffert's theology, when he was sharply reminded by Dr. Radcliffe that the assembly had already condemned Dr. McGiffert's theology and was not conducting a heresy trial. "I yield that point," gracefully said the speaker, but a moment later his time ex-

The leaders having spoken, five minutes each was given to a host of eager talkers. Out of a wrangle as to whether a majority or minority man should follow Dr. Hobson, The authority of the holy Scripture for floor. "It has been said that there is no unrest in the church," he cried in a thunderous voice, but before he got farther Dr. Radeliffe sang out that he had simply

rest as had been believed.' Taken back for a second, Dr. McKibben to issue a declaration of belief in the delty of the Son of God. If there is no justifica-

tion for judicial process, when in God's name will there be a justification?" Faith that 'Our Lord Jesus, in the night of the gospels. Dr. McGiffert questions the end of the world, and further that "is an abomination before God. Some ment, which was an appendix to the report of what had taken place, began prepara-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

FILIPINO COMMISSIONERS RETURN TO REBEL HEADQUARTERS.

General Otis Furnishes the Peace Envoys a Special Train and an Escort to Their Lines.

PRESIDENT GONZAGA'S VIEWS

HE THINKS AMERICANS SHOULD OF-FER GREATER CONCESSIONS.

Likes the Colonial Plan of Government, but Would Prefer to Have Absolute Independence.

FIGHTING CONFIRMED.

List of Dead and Wounded-Reports from the Late Col. Stotsenburg and Col. Furston Made Public.

MANILA, May 25 .- The Filipino commissioners left here by special train to-day. They will be escorted to their lines under a flag of truce. It is expected they will return soon, President Gonzaga, of the Philippine commission, previous to his departure, said: "We greatly appreciate the courtesy shown us. We have spent some time with your commissioners, incidentally considering the American Constitution. Its principles impress us profoundly. The plan of government offered the Filipinos, seems, in theory, a good colonial system. But why should a nation with your Constitution seek to make a colony of a distant people who have been so long fighting against Spain to secure the same right your Constitution gives? You fought the same battle in America when you fought against England." In the fighting at San Fernando, yester-

day, fifty Filipinos were killed and many were wounded. The Americans had two men killed and twelve wounded."

GEN. OTIS'S ADVICES.

Two Engagements Reported-List of Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 25.-General Otis has forwarded the following dispatch to the

War Department: "On the 23d inst. the Third Infantry, returning to Baliuag, from San Miguel, was attacked, morning, noon and evening, by a large force of the enemy, suffering in cas-ualties two men killed and thirteen wounded. The enemy was repulsed, leaving on the field sixteen killed and a large number wounded and prisoners. Yesterday the enemy appeared in the vicinity of San Fernando and was attacked by the Kansas and Montana regiments, which suffered slight The enemy was driven through ric wounded and twenty-eight prisoners. Fifty rifles and other property were captured Their retreat through the swamp land saved them from destruction. Lawton returning, leaving with MacArthur on the front, regular troops to replace volunalso cabled the following General Otis

-Killed .-Third Infantry-May 23, Company M, Corporal Asher E. Pipes; Private Guy C. Whit-Twentieth Kansas-May 24, Company

Private E. Willie Sullivan.

-Wounded .-California Heavy Artillery-May 20, Battery D, Private George Cathelin, leg. se-Third Infantry-May 23, Company A, First leut. John C. McArthur, leg, moderate Privates Anthony Brenka, foot, Charles Diedrich, arm, moderate; Company Richard T. Frank, scalp, slight; Fred A. Baker, abdomen, moderate; Samuel Alpren slight; musician, William Plemay, leg, slight; Company H, Sergt. Joseph W. Miller shoulder, severe; Privates Peter Higgins, not, moderate; Benjamin E. Ledgerwood moderate; Company K, John E. Nel son, thigh, severe; David J. Purcell, thorax, severe; James H. Baker, thigh, moderate. Third Montana-May 24-Company F. Pripreach or teach against the doctrinal stand- vates Joseph Frantzen, cheek, slight; Com-C, C. Taylor, sca:p, slight; G. W. Ray nond, arm, severe.

Twentieth Kansas-Company H. Second Lieut. Robert S. Parker, thigh, slight; Company B, Privates Peter M. Sorenson, shoulder, severe; Elmer H. Ashcraft, neck, modvere; Company L, Ernest Ryan, abdomen, severe; Sergt. Charles W. Toser, head slight; Company M, Corporal Albert Dooley, thigh, moderate.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Operations of the Commands of Cols.

Stotsenburg and Funston. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Among the received at the War Department attached to Col. John M. Stotsenburg, afterwards killed at the head of his regiment, the First Ne- stable Melton, of the Alley precinct, was braska. This particular report is sent forward by General Hale in explanation of the crime and whom he was attempting to arthe Nebraskans were guarding. A rather thoroughly, but failed to apprehend the unusual feature in the way of official reports is the inclusion by Colonel Stotsenburg of a report from one of his sergeants, live, and were suspected of having aided named Todd, who went out on a recon- him to escape. A few days ago the murnoissance with Corporal Boynron and four men, all of Company A, and had a fight says that after his party had marched three of this, and are accused of having harbored and a half miles from Maraquina they were | the murderer and of assisting him in makdiscovered by the natives, who were carry- ing his second escape. This enraged the ing a white flag. Notwithstanding this flag, Dr. W. H. McKibben, of Cincinnati, got the | the natives, running into a house, opened | fire on the Americans. The latter halted under cover, and, finding that the natives were flanking them, retreated. Two squads | called the father and two sons out. They of insurgents were encountered, however, said that there was "no such serious un- | blockading the line of retreat, and the little force of Americans charged them with such good effect that they scattered the party, Malakoff, fourteen miles distance, before a continued: "Well, I say there is unrest in killing and wounding three or four men, justice of the peace, and, perhaps, to the the church, when in Cincinnati we have and got through the line, meeting the adto their support. Colonel Stotsenburg took | koff to learn what had been done with the up the story in his own work and told of "It is time to close up the ranks and for ty-four insurgents strongly intrenched. See- The women then gave the alarm, and a report means harmony and union. Like a the American party, the former were driven | bodies of the three men hanging from a

fines himself generally to a rather dry state- taken away to their deaths.

ment of the daily events of that period. Touching the fight at Caloocan, he says his outposts were fired upon at 10 o'clock at night by insurgent patrols. This had followed other attacks, so the general alarm was given and the Kansas men advanced, assisted by part of the Utah Battery. During the day Major Whitman was taken ill BRYAN SAYS THEY WILL CREATE AN and returned to Manila, where he was at the date of the report. Being distant from the insurgent trenches and barricades only about 2,500 yards, the fire from them was so galling that an advance was imperative. Says Colonel Funston: "I ordered a charge up the road and through the gardens and on the thickets that flanked it. This charge, which I led in person, was most gallantly made, the men firing as they advanced. The insurgents stood until we were within sixty yards, when they gave way." During the 6th the bodies of thirty-one insurgents were found and buried. Colonel Funston briefly describes other actions in which his regiment participated up to the 15th, and in conclusion says: "Where everybody did so well it is impossible to make distinctions, but I wish to bring to your notice the splendid conduct of Maj. Wilder S. Metoalf, who has been my right hand during the trying operations of the past ten days." The War Department gave open expres-

sion to the satisfaction with which it receives the statements of Major General MacArthur contained in his report, just made public, so far as they relate to the food supply of the American troops in the OTIS | Philippines. Secretary Alger has already, CHAMP acting at the instance of the President, given special instructions to General Otis to cause a careful inquiry to be made by a competent board of experts into the sufficiency of the present army ration for the wants of the Americans in the Philippines. realizing that the climatic conditions there might warrant considerable changes in the established food supplies. But meanwhile both the President and the secretary of war are gratified to learn from Major General MacArthur that the army is abundantly supplied with the best of Australian beef and the choicest of American vegetables in good quantity.

The Glazier, which sailed from Fort Monroe to-day for Gibraltar, is making an experiment in food supply that is being watched with interest. She carries a million pounds of fresh beef in her refrigerators for the saflors and troops at Manila, and if this can be kept in good condition for the sixty days required for the passage there will be an opportunity to make a comparison between the American beef and the Australian beef, with which the Americans have so far been supplied.

LETTER FROM SIXTO LOPEZ. Filipino Intimates He May Soon Re-

turn to Washington. who was secretary of the Filipino junto in this city and who assumed charge of its affairs after the flight of Agoncillo at the outbreak of hostilities, has written a letter to an acquaintance in which he says: "I promised to inform you of any further

developments in reference to the Philippines. I have to deplore with you the loss of valuable lives on both sides, and I sincerely regret the continuance of a conflict between two peoples who are actuated. am sure, by righteous motives. However, entertain the hope that a change may be brought about in the near future. Efforts are being made by those of us who realize the awful responsibility attaching to a continuance of armed strife to find a way whereby the just claims of both nations may be adjusted in peace and for the benefits of both. It is possible that another representative, perhaps myself, will shortly be appointed to Washington with a message of peace and good will to our farmer allies. There is no reason why our differfairly and to the satisfaction of both par-

Minnesotans Congratulated. ST. PAUL, Minn., May 25.-The Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Regiment has returned to Manila from the front. Governor Lind to-day received a cablegram from Captain Masterman, in command, saying: "Regiment arrived safely. No additional casualties. Excellent record." In reply Governor Lind cabled: "Your State is proud of regiment's record. We rejoice over its safe return to Manila. Congratulations."

The Cavite Arsenal. WASHINGTON, May 25.-Admiral Dewey has sent to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, a sketch plan of the naval arsenal and fortifications at Cavite. the garrisons now occupied by our troops, the old Spanish defenses and the extensive coaling station used by our fleet.

THREE TEXANS LYNCHED

WHITE MEN TAKEN FROM THEIR HOME BY A MASKED MOB,

Carried to the Woods and Strung to

the Limb of a Tree-Suspected of Harboring a Murderer. HOUSTON, Tex., May 25.-Three white men. James Humphreys and his two sons, were lynched last night near the village of

Alley, in Henderson county, a remote neighports of field officers in the Philippines re- borhood devoid of telegraph, telephone or railway connections and about seventy-five General Otis's report is that of the late miles southwest of Dallas. The Humphreys were farmers. Several months ago Conmurdered by a man who had committed a rest. The people searched the country murderer. The Humphreys were known to have been on friendly terms with the fugiderer of Melton was seen in the neighborhood and arrangements to effect his capture with a force of fifty natives. The sergeant | were made. The Humphreys became aware people, and the lynching of the Humphreys

Last night a mob of thirteen masked men appeared at the Humphrey homestead and permitted them to see the women of the family, whom they informed in a spirit of charity that the men were to be taken to county jail at Athens. When this morning Adjutant General Corbin to-day gave out | the lynching as above related only reached for publication the report of Col. Frederick | the county officials late this evening. The book," and the old man shook with feeling, Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas Regi- sheriff of Henderson county, when informed | uct, but it also dictates terms to those who one has spoken of the kind tone of Dr. Mc- of Major General MacArthur. The report | tions to ferret out the members of the Giffert's letter; it gives me no encourage- deals with the operations of the Kansas mob, but it is not believed he will succeed ment. If I had Dr. McGiffert here I would | regiment in the beginning of the outbreak | unless the Humphrey women were able to knock that nonsense out of his head." This Feb. 4 until Feb. 15. Colonel Funston con- identify some of them when the men were

INDUSTRIAL ARISTOCRACY.

Anti-Monopoly Speech at the St. Louis Love Feast by Democracy's Standing Candidate.

"COMBINES" CONDEMNED

DIFFICULTY OF REGULATING THEM ADMITTED TO BE GREAT.

Alleged Effort of National Bankers to when attacked by state legislation, and shields itself behind its state charter when attacked in the federal courts. No Control the Country's Issue of Paper Money Also Denounced,

CLARK'S PLATFORM

BRIEF ADDRESSES BY O. H. P. BELa monopoly of the issue of paper money. The greenback is a rival of the bank note. MONT AND OTHERS.

No Future Policy Outlined at the Conference of Committeemen, but the Chicago Trouble Aired.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.-Promptly at 6:45 o'clock this evening the caterer's direction bell rang, the band struck up "The Stars and Stripes Forever." an army of waiters ladened with viands appeared and the mammoth Democratic anti-trust banquet was on, while the 1.445 banqueters seated at the tables broke into a tremendous cheer, ris ing in a body and waving the small hand flags that had been provided at each cover. The vast arena of the Coliseum was filled

with long tables, tastefully decorated with roses, lilies of the valley and carnations. The table of honor was placed on a raisel platform at the north side of the arena and at it were seated Hon. W. J. Bryan, WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Sixto Lopez, ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, O. H. P. Belmont, M. C. Wetmore, Harry B. Hawes, resident of the Jefferson Club, under whose auspices the dinner was given; Hon. Champ Clark, Hon. David A. De Armond and a number of other prominent Democrats. The Coliseum was decorated throughout with flags, and in the center of these was fixed

a large silver shield. The dinner was concluded at 8 o'clock No speeches were made during the banquet. It was strictly a love feast. By the time the tables were cleared the 5,000 seats of the amphitheater were filled with spectators, representing the society of St. Louis, and the speaking began. The first speaker of the evening was Harry B. Hawes, president of the Jefferson Club, who delivered the address of welcome. President Hawes was followed by Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, any man who swims a river or who climbed who presented the State and district banners in the name of the State committee. Mr. Clark was greeted with a tremendous ovation. Concerning what the Democracy

should do at the next convention, he said: "First-We will not only reaffirm, but readopt, the Chicago platform of 1896 word for word, syllable by syllable, abating neither jot nor tittle of that second Declara-Second-We will put into our platform as strong an anti-trust plank as the American language can make—the American

language, mark you, not the English-which will restore to every citizen of this Republic the inalienable right to earn his bread the sweat of his face, which will guarante to every laborer the enjoyment of all his wages, and which will once more make pos to be the life of trade until the Republica: party created a countless brood of trusts which are sucking the life-blood of the great body of the people. In my judgment the best way for Congress to smash the trusts is to place upon the free list all things used or made or sold by the trusts. Then let both Congress and State legislatures make it a penitentiary offense to form, conduct or to be interested in a trust, and these cancerous excrescences will be lopped from

the body politic.
"Third—We will declare emphatically and inequivocally in favor of the preservation of the Monroe doctrine in all its vigor and against the criminal idiocy of corrupting and destroying our institutions by making American citizens out of ten millions hea-

hen Malays under the equator. "Fourth-We will declare in unmistakable anguage that we will put a sudden stop to the wicked and wanton waste of the people's money, which, as evidenced by the recklessness of the Fifty-fifth Congress, mounts to practical confiscation. "Fifth-We will proclaim our everlasting nostility to government by the sword and government by injunction, both of which are being foisted upon the country for the

benefit and at the behest of the trusts and jobbers of every degree.
"The platform that I have outlined will give lovers of freedom and good government verywhere hearts of oak. Upon that platform we will place a man who is a platwithin himself-whose name I am appy to state is execrated by every monopolist in America and loved by every patriot betwixt the two oceans-and land him in the House-the foremost statesman of made for the fight. The matters of "antiour age-William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska and of the United States at large. When he sits in the chair of Washington and wears the mantle of Jefferson, there will be another Andrew Jackson come to judgment. In times of peace he is a civillan; in times of war he is a soldier; at all times he is the ideal American citizen July 20, and Chairman Jones, of the nation-

"Trusts and Democracy" occupied Col. M. C. Wetmore, of St. Louis, but a few minutes. His remarks were greeted with cheers. He was followed by Hon. David Dearmond, of Missouri, who spoke upon "Trust and Its Parents." The parents of trust, according to the speaker, are the protective tariff favored by the Republicans and partiality which, he claimed, that party had ever shown to corporate interests.

Mr. Bryan's Address. When Mr. Hawes arose to introduce Mr. Bryan he was greeted with applause, and the applause which met Mr. Bryan was of the most flattering description. The cheers drowned the music of a band which struck front of the rostrum. Mr. Bryan said:

"An actor who visited Nebraska recently, upon learning from a Republican that conidence had been restored, remarked that he had examined Webster's dictionary to learn what 'confidence' meant, and found confidence defined as 'trust,' and then he understood that confidence had been really restored. More trusts have been formed during the last two years than existed at the for J. M. Woods, of South Dakota, during beginning of the present administration. and the nominal capitalization of the trusts now in existence, approaches, if it does not equal in amount, the world's total supply of gold and silver. The influence of these people, without respect to party, are askthemselves how the evil can be reme-

the product of some article of merchandise. and the methods employed are, first, the union of all individual factories under one management or in one corporation, and, second, the crushing out of new rivals. A onopoly, when once complete, not only sell the raw material and to those who furnish the labor. If trusts are permitted to continue we shall find an industrial aris-tocracy growing up in the United States, which will prove as destructive of our ideals as a landed aristocracy would. "The principle of monopoly is incompati-ble with our institutions. Man's necessities

## where there is but one seller the purchaser is completely at the mercy of the seller. Where there is competition between producers the purchaser is sure to obtain what he wants at a reasonable price. When com-

petition is limited the price is controlled

ments as it will upon the purchaser, and we can no more afford to permit such a

power to be exercised by private individ-

uals than we could afford to authorize a private individual to use the machinery of

taxation in order to enrich himself at the expense of his fellows.

"The government would be guilty of gross neglect if it permitted an individual to se-

cure a monopoly even without legislative assistance, but it is still more culpable if by legislative act, it furnishes the means by which a monopoly is secured. The corporation is the means now employed by those who seek to secure a monopoly. Since

the corporation is a fictitious person, cre-

ated by law, the power that creates can

regulate, restrain or annihilate. To say

that the government is impotent to pre-

vent the organization of trusts is to say

that it has called into existence a fieti-

tious person and that the fictitious person

created has become greater than the crea-

remedy will be complete that is not co-extensive with the federal government.

If the extinguishment of the trusts is left to state legislation, the public at large wil

be victimized as long as a single State will

furnish a robbers' roost, where the spoils collected in other States can be divided.

"Just now people are startled by the principle of monopoly as it manifests itself

in the industrial trust, and well may they

same as that which manifests itself in the

be startled. The principle, however, is th

effort of the national Lankers that secure

and its presence is a constant menace to

evils that flow from a soap trust, seem indifferent to the dangers that attend the

the greenbacks, but it is the controlling principle that underlies the crusade against

silver as a standard money. Between 1850

and 1860, when the production of gold was

increasing and the production of silver was

gave to silver a monopoly of mint privileges

alarmed at the increase in the production

of silver, and conspired to destroy silver

as a standard money and gave a monopol

to gold, the production of which at that

trust is not only the parent trust, but is it

"The Republican party is impotent to de-

stroy the trust. It is controlled by those

who are interested in trusts and its cam-

plied by the trusts. The policies for which

t now stands disregard the interests of the

producers of wealth, and give the money

dividual. Abraham Lincoln, in the very be-

to put capital above labor in the structure

of the government. Modern Republicanism

is fulfilling the prophesy made by Lincoln it is putting the dollar above the man.

"The Democratic party is opposed to the

It has declared war on the trusts.

rinciple of monopoly wherever it manifests

Not a little trust only, but a big trust as

well. Not against one kind of trust only,

pays his taxes is as much of a patriot as

Following Mr. Bryan came O. H. P. Bel-

mont, of New York, who in the opening

sentence of his speech declared himself as

in favor of the selection of Bryan as the

Democratic nominee in 1899. He then re-

There were loud calls for ex-Governor

William J. Stone, but he declined to make

An overflow meeting was held in the audi-

torium of Music Hall. Nearly 4,000 people

thronged the hall, and short addresses were

made by Mr. Bryan, "Coin" Harvey, Con-

gressman Dockery, of Missourl, Champ

ADOPTED NO POLICY.

No Important Action Taken at the

ence of members of the Democratic national

the policy of the party in the coming pres-

idential campaign, and planks for the plat-

from first to last was one of discussion re-

ways and means by which this work could

best be accomplished. All members were

urged to see that the organization of the

party in their respective States is perfected

as soon as possible, and all preparations be

trust," "anti-imperialism" and "silver"

were not touched on. No action was taken

regarding them and no recommendations

were made. The next meeting of the con-

al committee, has been asked to call a

formal meeting for that date. It is ex-

pected that at this meeting definite action

will be taken and the question of what is to

be the rallying cry of the Democracy in the

Those present at the meeting to-day were

Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, who acted

as proxy for Committeemen Tomlinson, of

T. J. O'Donnell, proxy for W. Adair, of

Colorado: J. K. Ohl, proxy for Clark

Howell, of Georgia; Alex. Troup, of Con-

necticut; Thomas Gahan, of Illinois; John

G. Shanklin, of Indiana; C. A. Walsh, of

V. Thompson, of Nebraska; J. Daniels, of

Holliday, of Wyoming; Thomas Marcum, of

Indian Territory. Mr. Bryan acted as proxy

The fight of the Illinois Democracy

against Editor Devlin, of the national com-

mittee press bureau, was brought up by

Committeeman Gahan, of Illinois. He made

a vigorous speech, claiming that Devlin had

acted against the regular Democratic or-

removed. He said the control of the Demo-

hands of the regular Democrats and that

the regular Democracy of Illinois he should

Democratic national committee. A motion

was adopted appointing a committee of

(Continued on Second Page.)

be compelled to do so from some other po-

the time that he was in the meeting.

North Carolina; J. M. Guffey, of Pennsyl-

Mississippi; W. J. Stone, of Missouri;

fall of 1899 will be determined.

ference will probably be held in Chicago

garding methods of work next year and the

Clark and a number of others.

but against all trusts."

up San Juan hill."

the future.

a speech.

ginning of his presidential career, warned

paign funds and sinews of war are sur

time was stationary. The standard-money

small, three nations demonetized gold and

"One of the difficulties which has been encountered in opposing trusts is that the trust hides behind the federal constitution

who possesses the monopoly

not by reason, but by the greed of the one "It has been said that the power to tax SPANISH WAR VETERANS NOT WANTis a power to destroy. A monopoly possesses the power to tax and levy such assess-ED IN THE ORGANIZATION.

> Proposition to Admit the Young Volunteers Met with No Favor at the State Encampment.

DUNLAP THE NEW COMMANDER

FRANKLIN MAN GOT NEARLY TWO

VOTES TO CAMPBELL'S ONE.

Admiral Brown Unanimously Chosen Representative at Large to the

National Encampment.

LAWTON, THE HERO, PRAISED

RECITAL OF THE HOOSIER GEN-ERAL'S ACHIEVEMENTS CHEERED.

the banks of issue. Some who recognize the formation of a paper-money trust.
"The principle of monopoly not only lies at the foundation of the attempt to destroy Resolutions Indorsing Policy of the President-Rap at Pension tommissioner Evans.

> Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 25 .- The G. A. R. encampment was at work at the early hour of 8 o'clock this morning, selecting district delegates. The regular session began at 9 o'clock with devotional exercises. At the request of Commander Ryan the encampment stood a minute in silent prayer.

By." The exercises were very pathetic and will be long remembered. The election of representatives and alternates to the National Encampment was the first business of the session. Comrade Irvin Robbins put Admiral Brown in nomination for representative at large. The announcement was received with applause and the districts, as they were called, seconded the nomination. He was unanimously elected. Col. W. E. McLean, of

Then he led in singing "The Sweet By and

Terre Haute, was unanimously elected al-The following are the names of the dele

Mr. Bryan, although he devoted the great gates and alternates: er part of his address to the trusts, touched First District-William C. briefly upon the silver question, declaring Princeton, delegate; Charles L. that it was an issue that must be met. The Second-Uriah Coulson, Sullivan, delegate Republicans being pledged to the gold Barnard Jacobs, Spencer, alternate. Third—J. R. Spahr, Jeffersonville, dele-gate; John Marsh, New Albany, alternate. Fourth—D. W. Wilson, H. D. Moore, Morstandard, he said, were opposed to silver because it meant the giving up of the standard which they had adopted. He then reris Hill, delegates; B. W. Hutchings, Columbus, J. N. Annis, Greensburg, alternates, Fifth-H. H. Woods, Martinsville, Giles D. Walker, Clinton, delegates; G. W. turned to the attack on trusts, which he accused of lack of good faith towards the Walker, Clinton, people. "A rich man," he declared, "who Sccars, Danville, Elias Bamper, Warneld

Sixth-Charles H. Smith, Connersville legate; William Hatton, Greencastle, a Seventh-Smiley N. Chambers, Indianap is, delegate; John W. Scott, Indiana Eighth-L. L. Gilpin, Portland, delegate James Kenny, Anderson, alternate. Ninth-D. A. Coulter, Frankfort, delegate; H. P. Trinsley, Crawfordsville, alternate. turned to the foe of the evening-the trusts

Tenth-Henry A. Root, Michigan City lelegate; George W. Steeley, West Leb -and hunted them vigorously, declaring them the offshoot of the policy pursued by anon, alternate. Eleventh-Josiah Stanley, Greentown, del the Republican party during the last twenegate; Henry C. Grinnell, Markee, alter-Twelfth-George Messon, Ligonier, dele Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, gate; W. R. Brown, Mooresville, alternate, Thirteenth-F. S. Charlton, South Bend, was the next speaker. He dwelt a considerable length of time on the principles of the delegate; William B. Donaldson, Chicago platform, declaring that a conburg, alternate. Third and Fourth Dis-Joint Second, tinued adherence to them by the Demotricts-Dr. Zachariah Jones, Washington, delegate; Lewis Bir, New Albany, alternate Joint Seventh, Eighth and Ninth District cratic party would mean a great success in

> Warford, Cicero, alternate. Joint Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Districts-A. S. McCormick, Lafayette, de gate; Fred T. Kemble, South Bend, alter-The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William L. Dunlap, Franklin, commander,

-W. J. Hilligoss, Muncie, delegate; F. M.

The vote stood 190 for B. B. Campbell, of Anderson, and 332 for Dunlap. Morton C. Rankin, Terre Haute, was hosen senior vice commander by Soloman A. Pennington, of Kokomo, was chosen junior vice commander by acclama-Dr. Charles M. Gravis, Martinsville, med-ST. LOUIS, May 25-When the conferical director, by a vote of 319 to 181 for Dr Kemper, of Muncie. Rev. Charles W. Stewart, Danville, chancommittee adjourned this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock it had taken no action regarding lain, by acclamation.

Richmond; J. S. Conlogue, Kendallville; W. E. Shilling, Indianapolis; Henry F. Rost, form were not even discussed. The meeting | Michigan City; James D. Carmody, Evans-But two or three of the adopted are of special interest. The following declaration was received with the heartiest applause

Administration-Ben Starr,

"We, the members of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, in pression to our faith in the wisdom, patriotism and fidelity of Comrade McKinley, in his efforts to maintain the honor and dignity and authority of the United States and its flag. We have in him the same implicit faith in his ability to maintain the institutions and authority of this country that we had in Abraham Lincoln during the war of the rebellion, and we have no fear that from any act of President McKinley imperialism or militarism will ever be imposed upon the

'We acknowledge with pride the achieve ments of Admiral Dewey at Manila bay and the heroes of Santiago on land and on sea "We look upon the resistless march of our heroic army in our Philippine possessions as the march of civilization, such as has made us free men. It is a sure guarantee of freedom for the individual in place that State; Thomas C. McRae, of Arkansas; of enforced servility to irresponsible and heartless rulers. It also means free selfgovernment for those people at the earliest moment they are fit to exercise it. "While we recognize to its fullest extent the right of American citizens to free speech and a fair discussion of all questions public policy. Iowa; J. G. Johnson, of Kansas; Henry unqualifiedly Woodson, of Kentucky; W. B. Sullivan, of or whatever, which have a dissatisfaction among our soldiers or sailors, or to invite insurrection or rebellion among the natives or inhabitants of our recently acquired possessions. We, therefore, regard it Dudley, of Texas; P. J. Otey, of Virginia; as our highest duty to yield respectful John T. McGraw, of West Virginia; W. N. | obedience to constituted authority and stand unhesitatingly by the flag of our country

> The following declaration regarding the tation with other prominent Grand Army men. It was received with a storm of ap-

"It is with exulting pride of comradeship that we have watched the career of that brave and skillful officer, Gen. Henry W Lawton. Taught in the terrible school of to the service of his country an exalted patriotism, eminent ability and a dauntless im deserved promotion during the years 1861 to 1865 were afterward strengthened by long service against the Indians on the frontiers. The promise of high accomplishment wherever he might be called to serve was fulfilled in the memorable conflict at El Caney, before Santiago, and again splendidly demonstrated by him in the Phil campaign-a campaign of wearying marches and unceasing battle, but always of viewar, fighting the savages on our frontier,